PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF THE LINE AND STAFF CONTROVERSY-THE DEBATE

ON THE BILL

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan 18 .- At last, after years of abortive attempt and unsuccessful effort, the bill to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the perthe Navy and Marine Corps has been brought before the House of Representatives for sideration, and with a fair prospect of favorable action. Only a few days ago there appeared able action. Only a rew days ago there appeared to be some danger that the measure would fall among legislative breakers and be left stranded, but the pilots in charge of it are now hopeful of fair weather and a safe and prosperous voyage. ne of them realize that there is danger in sevof the committee amendments to be offered, which will be likely to provoke considerable opposiboth sides of the House, but they hope for

The debate in the House to-day was opened by Mr. Foss of Illinois, in favor of the measure. As chairman of the sub-committee which spent months in framing it, on the basis of the recommendations of a Naval Board of which Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was chairman, and such distinguished and experienced naval officers as Melville, Crowninshield, Sampson, McCor-mick, Evans, Hemphill, Wainwright and others embers. Mr. Foss was prepared to set before the House in a clear, forcible and intelligent inner the provisions of the bill and the argunts in favor of their adoption. Such an exposiion of the subject and that made by Mr. Dayton, West Virginia, another member of the committee were not only timely but exceedingly necesbecause the long and bitter fight between the line and staff of the Navy, which has been waged for years, had produced a good deal of confusion and no inconsiderable amount of disgust in the minds of Congressmen, and many of them had

ome callous and indifferent. Mr. Low, of New-York, who served in the Navy or a portion of the Civil War, and is somewhat familier with naval matters, criticised and opposed the proposed amalgamation of the line and the Corps, and in so doing he probably refacted the views not only of a large majority of the line officers, but also of a number of other members of the House, several of whom, like himself, have had some experience in the Naval service. Nearly everybody appears to suspect or fear that only a truce instead of a permanent treaty of peace has been agreed to between the partisans of the line and staff, respectively, and that it may be abruptly ended before the pending bill can run the gantlet in both branches of Congress.

#### MR. FOSS EXPLAINS THE BILL Under the special order adopted on Monday the

House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. HOPKINS (Rep., Ili) in the chair, and pro-ceeded to consider the Naval Personnel bill. All attempts to fix the time for the close of the general debate failed, and Mr. FOSS (Rep., III.), in charge of the bill, took the floor with a general argument in support of the measure. Since 1832, he said, we had devoted ourselves to building a new Navy, but little or no attention had been paid to the personnel of the Navy. Men were as important as ships. The basis of the present bill was a bill drafted by a board of naval officers, at the head of which was the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Theodore Roosevelt, and composed of officers of the line and staff. After it was presented to the Committee on Naval Affairs a year ago, extensive hearings had been given, and, as a result of the investigation, the committee last May had agreed on the pending measure, which was substantially the bill drafted by the Board. This proposed change in the personnel of the Navy was olutionary, he admitted, but it was necessary to keep pace with the wonderful evolution in the construction and nature of modern warships.

Mr. Foss said that the Navy's greatest experts to-day in several branches of staff work were line officers. The increase in the number of officers provided by the bill was ninety-nine. One hun-dred and ninety-eight additional vessels had been acquired during the war with Spain. Most of these, course, would be disposed of, but some of them would be retained. Besides, fifty-five ships were now under construction. These vessels must be officered. Under the amaignmation plan more offi-cers would be required than under the present system, as any officer could be assigned to duty in

Mr. Foss gave notice that he intended at the proper time t prize money in the Navy. The experiences and lessons of the war had strengthened every line in the pending bill. Engineer officers had frequently aeld responsible duties in the line, and vice versa The voluntary retirement feature was also reinforced by the experience of the war. Its purpose was to give officers command rank at forty-five. Dewey was sixty at Manila, but he had command rank at thirty-four, and it was his twenty-five years of experience in command that made him the brilliant victor at Manila. The same was true of Sampson, Schley, Clark, Evans and the other great sea captains of the late war.

# OPPOSED TO AMALGAMATION.

Mr. LOW (Rep., N. Y.) opposed the amalgamation of the line and the Engineer Corps. Their duties were widely dissimilar, he said, and the efficiency of the service would not be promoted by their smalgamation. Officers of the line and staff, he said, had "agreed" to the pending bill because of advantages it contained, but they did not approve the proposed amalgamation, and in support of this statement he read the testimony of Captain Crowninshield and others before the Naval Committee. Mr. Low said he believed in specialized service. Its advantages had been demonstrated in the late war when the engineer of the Oregon had been able to force that ship in pursuit of Cervera's fleet beyond

Mr. DAYTON (Rep., W. Va.) followed in support of the bill. He said the people of the country were in sympathy with and hearty in support of every proposition which would tend to strengthen the Navy and increase its efficiency. Mr. Dayton said that Captain Crowninshield's position relative to the bill had been misrepresented. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read a statement from that officer, in which the latter said that all his opposition to the bill would be removed by the adoption of an amendment providing that staff officers shall not be entitled to command except in their own That amendment would be offered. Mr. Dayton said Mr. Low's opposition was due to the prejudice of the old Navy, in which he served. The Navy had made progress since the days of the Civil War. This bill had the support of Dewey and every prominent officer of the line and staff.

Mr SIMPSON (Pop., Kan.) said the bill seemed

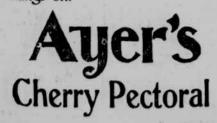
salaries and more honorable station. Mr. BERRY (Dem., Ky.) warmly supported the bill. In the course of his remarks Mr. Berry made the first allusion on the floor of the House to the mooted question as to who was responsible for the victory over Cervera's fleet at Santiago.

to him a measure for giving naval officers larger

### GIVES THE CREDIT TO SCHLEY.

"I believe the bill will remove conflict," he said, "and if there is any country where there is a necessity for the removal of conflict in the Army or the Navy it is the United States. (Laughter.) I think we had a magnificent phase of a conflict in the Army service of the United States presented in the papers this morning, and whether it will end in a duel or not I do not know, but it shows there s a very considerable amount of friction in the Army of the United States. There was some confliet then among the officers of the Navy in the greatest battle of the war, the greatest battle of

For a summer cough, or a winter cough; for a night cough, or a slight cough, or a cough which "hangs on."



NAVAL PERSONNEL BILL UP | modern times, because it demonstrated the chargaged in it, and there is no doubt in the mind of the American people who is entitled to the credit of that victory. But there are people who are try-ing to steal away from Schley the medit of the glorious triumph he won on July 2, 1808."

Mr. Berry read the following poem amid a wairi-

wind of laughter and applause When the Spanish fleet, with full headway, Dashed out of Santiago B: Taking the chances of death and wreck Who stood on a Yankee quarter-deck, And marked the game with eagle eye? Say, was it Sampson or was it Schley? (Laughter and applause.)

Who was it, when shot and screaming shell Turned Sabbath caim into echoing hell, Steamed into the thickest of the fray. His good ship leading all the way, While the roar of his guns shook earth and sky? Say, was it Sampson or was it Schley?

(Laughter and applause.)

In American hearts who holds first place
Of those who claim part in that glorious chase?
Whose name steed on that proud day
As the hero of Santiago Bay?
In letters of grid write that name on high;
Shall we write it Sampson or write it Schley?

(Laughter and applause.) "I say it should be written Schley," continued Mr. Berry, 'and then I say that there should be a provision of law that whether it goes to Schley or

Sampson no prize money should be paid to the men who have won that riorious achievement, but that the provision for wize money ought to be wiped off the statute be ks. I say that the men who made that magnificant charge at San Juan Hill in all aspects of this case are as much entitled to take Santiago as a reward for their services as the men who sank Cervera's ships." (Renewed applause.)

appliance.)
In response to a direct question Mr. MEYER
(Dem., La.) said that the committee would offer an
amendment to repeal the law giving prize money to
the Navy This statement was generally applauded.

Later Mr. Berry alluded to the situation in the Philippines. He had not decided, he said, how he would stand on the proposition to annex those islands, but he wanted it distinctly understood that the backing Aguinaldo was supposed to be receiving from Germany would have no weight in affecting his opinion. "We may yet have to whip Germany, as we did Spain," he said, amid a whirlwind of amplause.

Mr. Foss offered the following amendment to the section giving staff officers positive rank, and it was adopted without division:
"But officers whose rank is so defined shall not be entitled in virtue of the rank to command in the line or in other staff corps. Neither shall this act be construed as changing the titles of officers in the staff corps of the Navy."

the staff corps of the Navy."

Mr. BAILEY (Dem., Tex.) objected to the abolition of the rank of commodore. The greatest sea captains had held that rank, he said, in the hour of their victories. Perry, Jones, Farragut, Schley and Dewey. American traditions clung about the title of commodore, and he was opposed to its abolition to meet the social distinctions of foreign Powers and foreign courts. It might be only a sentiment, but he preferred an American sentiment to the etiquette of a foreign court. (Applause.)

Mr. Daylon explained that the title of commodore was unknown shread, and that on state occasions they did not know where to place a commodore. "They may not know where to place an American commodore at the dance," interrupted Mr. Bailey, "but they know where to place him in the battle." (Applause.)

(Applause.)
Without completing consideration of the bill the committee rose, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

AID FOR THE MERCHANT MARINE.

ANOTHER HEARING ON THE HANNA-PAYNE SUBSIDY BILL

Washington, Jan. 13.-The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day continued the hearings on the Hanna-Payne Subsidy bill. Charles H. King, secretary of the Lake Carriers' Association, and Theodore Search, president of the American Manufacturers' Association, spoke in favor of the bill. Clement A. Griscom, president of the International Navigation Company, also advocated the bill. He gave the details of the organization of the company and its transfer from Belgium to the United States and the building of the St. Louis and the St. Paul. These vessels would have cost \$1,100,000 less in Great Britain than in the United States. Interest and insurance charges were also much higher in this country than in England. The \$750,000 received annually from the Government for carrying the mails lacked \$113,990 of meeting the extra expense involved in carrying the American flag. The company had made a living, but it was evident that it could not continue under the cir-cumstances, and would have to quit when the nor declared a dividend, and it was evident that under the circumstances no more American ships could be built. He thought nothing would restora American shipping except a system that would reduce the cost of construction and the operation of The passage of the pending bill would relieve the situation, and if it should become a law his company would build four more 12,000-ton ships within the next five years and enter into contracts for as many more not to be completed within

Senator Elkins asked if the bill would so equalize the conditions as to put the United States on an equal footing with Great Britain, and Mr. Griscom replied that after giving the question careful attention he had reached the conclusion that It would. He thought the United States could win if not too heavily handicapped. Replying to other questions from Mr. Elkins, he expressed the opinion that for the present England would not increase her subs dies.

Mr. Elkins also questioned Mr. Griscom as to the propriety of a tax on the tonnage of British ships equal to the tax imposed by Great Britain on American ships. Mr. Griscom said he favored such a measure, but he hoped there would be no effort to put it on the pending bill. He said that there was no 'ime within the last twenty years there was no 'ime within the last twenty years that such legislation would not have been advisable, and that it was "idiotic folly" not to enact it. This statement brought from Senator Frye the remark that it would have been secured except for the opposition of the steamship companies. "I know," he said, "of one instance in which a man who never, under ordinary circumstances, attended une early sessions of the Senate sat through the morning hour every day for four months in order to prevent a measure of this kind from coming up in the morning hour."

Thomas Clyde followed with an argument for a bounty much in the same line as that of Mr. Griscom.

REVISIONIST PAPERS PLEASED.

VIEWS OF THE PARIS PRESS ON THE DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, Jan. 13.-The Revisionist organs to-day express satisfaction at yesterday's debate in the Chamber of Deputies, and point out that the Deputies were almost unanimous in severely criticising the conduct of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire in resigning the presidency of the Civil Division of the Court of Cassation and making charges against his

The Nationalist and Anti-Revisionist newspapers call the sitting sterile, and declare the order of the day solved nothing.
Several of the papers express the opinion that the debate will have to be renewed.

MAYOR AND COUNCIL RESIGN.

TROUBLE IN THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF SAN JUAN.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Jan. 13.-The Mayor and the entire City Council have resigned because they cannot raise sufficient funds under the present tariffs, are not satisfied with the socalled abrupt commands of the military govern-ment, and because, it is alleged, they have in-sufficient liberty. But there is no ill-feeling.

# CONGRESS AND THE CANAL.

London, Jan. 14.-The Vienna correspondent of 'The Times" says it is believed there that the United States Congress will favor the neutrality of the Nicaragua Canal.

MRS. BOOTH ADDRESSES PATRIA CLUB. Mrs. Ballington Booth addressed the Patria Club at its regular meeting, held last evening at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth-st, and Fifth-ave., on "Our Country's Prisoners." Mrs. Booth wore the new gray uniform of the Volunteers. She looked tired worn out when she first started to speak, but she became interested in her subject all signs weariness disappeared.

of weariness disappeared.

Mrs. Booth began her address by a brief résumé
of the work of the Volunteers of America, and
said that the organization was an American institution, and was banded together to work for the best interests of the people of America. She gave a number of incidents of her work, which extends to cight State prisons in different parts of the country. At the close of the address about \$200 was raised among the members and was presented to Mrs. Booth.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF HERE. The United States hospital ship Relief arrived here yesterday from Newport News, At that port she landed 135 convalescent soldiers from Santiago, Ponce and Mayaguez. The Relief will tie up at a Brooklyn, pier,

SELCTIONS FROM THE MAILS.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS. DR. HOUGHTON WRITES REGARDING THE INSTI-TUTION AND THE STATE CHARITIES BOARD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: My attention has been called to the item in this day's Tribune relating to the Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East Twenty-math-st.

It would seem from the item that the Home was on trial. The fact is that the State Board of Charities is on trial. The work of the Home for more than sixty years is before the public, and the cople of the State in legislative action have given to the corporation a large basis for its charitable and educational work. It is unsectarian, and in its charity knows no race, no color; in its educational work it supports twelve schools, besides the Home school, and trains thousands of children, who save for it would be in the streets. The Board of Education indorses its work, as it is under the direction and inspection of the Board. The women who give head, heart and hand to the work of the ration have no reason to be ashamed of their

The State Board of Charities is on trial. It has unusual powers granted by the State, so that its institution for the purpose of reporting on the con-ditions existing. This report goes to superior officers, and is made the basis of final action by the State Board, which has power to cut off public State Board, which has power to cut off public moneys, or, if deemed necessary, to vacate public buildings. In the case of the Home, the buildings are old, and have not ideal modern fixtures, but they are clean, light, wholesome and healthy, as shown by the records of our city Board of Health. Into these buildings come the inspectors of the State Board, and in a manner far from courteous inspect and report, asserting that changes are necessary which in my judgment are more theoretical then practical. An appeal to our city I hard of Health, under the advice of one of our best practical plumbers, led to a modification of the orders, but it seems this is not satisfactory, and the situation bids fair to rival Charles Dickens's classic circumicoution office.

The State Board of Charities has it in its power to withhold the money due to the Home, to cripple its usefulness, possibly to turn the children into the streets, but we trust those who have that power will not exercise it, for there is no disposition on the part of the Board of Managers to do other than what is right.

If the State Board of Charities will commend this noble charity to some syndicate of philanthropists who will furnish \$250.00 to rebuild the buildings I will agree to give to the work of reconstruction my time and strength, as I have done for many years in other directions.

HENRY C. HOUGHTON, M. D.

President Board of Counsellors.

New-York, Jan. 13, 1809. moneys, or, if deemed necessary, to vacate public

CHANGES IN OUR CONSULAR SYSTEM. THE NEED OF THE ADOPTION BY CONGRESS OF

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: It is gratifying to note the disposition on the part of Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade

and other organizations to encourage the adoption

by Congress of an improved consular system Improvement is greatly needed both in the calibre and character of its personnel, and in the system which now permits the appointment of local foreigners who are willing to act as vice-consuls or consular agents without salaries, trusting to their opportunities for personal advantage, and permits them to absorb a certain portion of the fees col-

House bill No. 10.524, explained by Report No. 1,460, and now pending in the lower House, promises, if adopted, a great advance in the right direction requires that all fees, whether official or unofficial, shall be handed over to the Treasury of the United States, but it indemnifies the official by an increase of salary, makes possible pro notion to higher grades, facilitates transfers from one port to another of a similar grade within the discretion of the Department of State, and, better than all, it holds out a reasonable expectation of a career to ambitious and capable men by insuring a more permanent

That the adoption of these reforms will b great service to the Nation, as well as to the official, cannot be doubted by any American who has travelled extensively in Christendom, and more especially in non-Christian countries, where extraterritoriality adds greatly to the consul's duties and responsibilities. Jurisdiction in admiralty, civil and criminal law, marriage and divorce, probation of wills, with the addition of diplomatic duties growing out of capitulations and treaties with Mahometan, Chinese and other fluid and transitional governments, require high qualities besides discre-tion, tact and good judgment on the part of the consular officers. This great need will doubtless e met by the proposed classification of officials into grades, the training acquired by the twenty-five consular clerks and the examinations prerequisite to entrance and promotion in the service under the direction of a board of examiners of five members, who are to be the Civil Service Commissioners and two officials of the Department of

This bill also gives promise of the weeding out of Section 7 provides that two-thirds of the present incumbents shall be gradually recalled for examination within three years from the adoption of the proposed act. Those having the requisite age, twenty-one to fifty, may be readmitted to the same grade of the service they held on passing the required examination, or such lower grade as they may qualify for, and persons who have been previously employed in the consular service may be admitted up to the age of sixty-five

Section 9 provides that promotion to the grade of consul of the first class, with a salary of \$1,000, shall require passing an examination in at least one foreign language. Candidates who successfully pass the required

examination shall be eligible for appointment in the lowest grade, except as provided in Section 7. The proposed changes are more important still

the lowest grade, except as provided in Section 7.

The proposed changes are more important still in view of the rapid changes new going on in the map of the Eastern nations and colonies, and of the political vicissitudes of islands and dependencies of distant governments. And last, though not least, the important relations of our consuls to our merchant marine should have due consideration. Our exports have been largely increased owing to the activity of some of our consular officials, and better men in some places would doubtless secure still better results. Consuls are necessarily the arbiters of the fate of American seamen in foreign ports, and if we would raise up, as we must, a large and capable body of American seamen, we must provide for their protection when destitute and deserted in foreign lands.

A bill which offers so many improvements should not be severely criticised, and its adoption should not be endangered by too many amendments, but there are two other improvements which should be adopted before we can claim and receive the best efforts of our consular officials throughout a life career. Consuls of every grade should be required to pass an examination in one foreign language, at least, as a prerequisite to promotion, or to continuance in office after two years of service, and provision should be made for their retirement, say at the age of sixty-five, or even seventy, upon such a penson as will prevent absolute destitution of retired officials. Disqualified by long service abroad, under climatic and other conditions, from earning a livelihood at home in their old age, they should at least have a half-pay retirement fund to look forward to, as in the case of Army and Navy officials.

And as the recepts from official fees will doubtless be adequate as heretofore for the current coat of the consular system, we may well believe that the turning in of all unofficial fees to the Treasury will enable the Government to pension its aged servants without adding to the expenses of the system as a whole.

STRENGTH IN UNION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Never before has there been such a unanimity of feeling among men of almost every shade of opinion with regard to the amelioration of evil. Is not the present time propitious for gathering together into a common phalanx the several bodies of good men who desire to better the world, but are baffled in their efforts to effect any permanent good because existing forces overwhelm them? The news of to-day includes two important items: (1) A conference of religions, the object of which is to gather the various bodies of Christians into one. All hall the grand idea! (2) An organization of men, irrespective of position or religious or political creed, who are haters of the saloon and

are bent upon its destruction It seems to me if these two bodies were to com-It seems to me if these two bodies were to combine, and with a united front attack the foer which trample under foot the flower of our youth that Christian unity would be sooner effected. It is a matter of common experience that two bitter enemies will lose their enmity for each other when they together engage to lift a victim from beneath a trolley-car. If our existing associations will consent to throw down the "isms" and the "shib-boleths," and, inflamed with the spirit of our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ, join hands and throttle the common enemy, which destroys our well being. He certainly will give us good success. Our existing organizations have failed to accomplish what we most desired. May not the Church then effect a fusion of forces, and thus secure a dominating power over rampant immerality.

Ravenswood, N. J., Jan. 16, 1896.

Ravenswood, N. J., Jan. 16, 1899.

FOR THE TROUBLE.

GERMANS SAID TO BE INSTIGATORS-CIVIL WAR NARROWLY AVERTED-AMERI-

CANS IN DANGER. San Francisco, Jan. 13.-The following letter has been received from Samoa, showing how alarming the situation was when the steamer Mariposa left

April for this city: "Apia, Dec. 28.-Events have moved rapidly since the last mail left here. Civil war has been urrthe last mail left here. Civil war has been urr-rowly avoided, and for the first time in Samoan history the lives of white inhabitants have been threatened by the natives. Even now bloodshed is not improbable. Armed guards protect the house of Chief Justice Chambers, an American citizen, and that of Mr. Guerr, the leading English lawyer of the town, who has taken a prominent part in supporting Mailetoa's claim to the throne. If fight-ing once begins the results will be serious, for each side has thousands of men in the field, and it will require energetic action on the part of English and German warships to keep the conflict within unds.

The whole trouble has arisen through the inidicious action of the three treaty Powers in bringing the deported Mataafa back to Samoa. By doing so they have thrown down a bone of con-tention and converted what might otherwise have been a peaceful election into an angry combat. Of course, at the time America, England and Germany agreed to Mataafa's return Malietoa's death was not anticipated, otherwise the homecoming of the For many years, ever since the unfortunate affair at Vallele, when so many brave German soldiers lost their lives, the Germans have shown a feeling of uncompromising hostility toward Mataafa, under leadership the Teutonic defeat was accompilshed. Latterly, for some unexplained reason, the German officials have changed their views, and have tried to secure Mataafa's return. This course has brought the German Consul into open disagreement with the British and American consuls and the Chief Justice, and the natives have been encouraged to turbulence and the lives of white residents have been endangered

GERMANS STIR UP TROUBLE.

"The trouble began immediately upon Mataafa's as a prisoner, the consuls, actuated by kindly motives, gave to him permission to live at the royal dwelling at Mulinnuu, and to take such of his adherents as he chose with him. Mataafa's people began crowding by thousands into the limited space of the Mulinnuu Peninsula, driving out the followers of Malietoa. Fortunately Malietoa's people preserved a friendly attitude and obeyed the proclamation of the consuls in demanding that peace should be maintained at all hazards Still the usurpers of Mulinnuu were aggressive, and issued a proclamation declaring Mataafa king of Samoa. Further, they assumed to themselves royal powers, and, secretly encouraged by the Germans proceeded to deport public officers and appoint their own nominees. The climax was reached when own nominees. The climax was reached when Mataafa and his chiefs actually discharged the Chief Justice, who is appointed under the Berlin Treaty by the three Powers. Of course, such action was purely farcical and the Chief Justice informed Mataafa that he must wait for the decision of the court before he could legally declare himself king.

The most serious element in the whole affair is the disagreement between the consuls. The German Consul has been playing double with his colleagues and the English and American officials naturally are indignant. It was understood that there was to be no foreign interference in the royal elections, yet throughout it all an undermining current of intrigue has been at work with the Mataafa people until they have been roused to aggressive action have openly declared against all white control, and announced the intention of disregarding entirely the Berlin Treaty. The most serious element in the whole affair is SEDITIOUS UTTERANCES QUOTED.

To show the extent of the feeling aroused Suatele, a religious fanatic, who is one of Matnafa's most prominent adherents, is quoted as saying: Samoans, you must fight strong; when you fight, kill. When you meet a white man cut him up; when you meet a missionary, cut him up; when you

meet a deacon, cut him up; when you meet a

meet a deacon, cut him up; when you meet a Samoan, cut him up; we will break through the bounds of the treaty, we will leave no municipality.

"In speaking of missionaries, Mataafa's people, being Catholics, refer, of course, to the representatives of the London Missionary Society, and it is expected the houses of missionaries and white residents will be the first objects of attack.

"Chief Justice Chambers began his examination into the merits of the rival candidates on December 19, in the presence of a great crowd of natives, and under the Berlin treaty the Chief Justice is the final referee in this matter.

"Mataafa's people entered a vigorous protest against the employment of lawyers in the case. This, however, the Chief Justice, considering that he had a right to run his own court as he chose, refused to consider, and Mr. Guerr appeared on behalf of Malietoa. Another lawyer, Mr. Carruthers, representing Tamasese, announced that his client had retired from the contest, and that his influence would be thrown into Malietoa's scale.

would be thrown into Malietoa's scale. FOREIGN INHABITANTS FEAR MURDER.

"The next day the Germans brought forwarda lawer named Von Bulow, and asked that he be sworn in as a solicitor of the court. This was done, but in half an hour the Chief Justice rebuked Von Bullow for his disrespectful conduct toward the Court, and threatened to disqualify him. On the following day it was reported that Sautele and other fanatical adherents of Mataafa had formed a plot to murder the Chief Justice. Mr. Guerr and other whites concerned in the case. The Chief Justice immediately called a meeting of consuls. and both English and American representatives agreed to hoist their flags over the threatened houses. The German Consul, however, demurred, saying that he would have first to consult the captain of the warship Buzzard.

"Fortunately, the captain of the English warship Porpoise was a man of vigor. Through his induence a clash was avoided. He promptly cleared his ship for action, and declared in favor of English-speaking consuls. Meanwhile, native guards patrolled the roads, and the threatened attack of Matanfa's fanatical adherents was avoided.

BRITISH CAPTAIN'S FIRM STAND. following day it was reported that Sautele and

BRITISH CAPTAIN'S FIRM STAND.

"The most sensational scene in the drama occurred, however, on December 26, when all the evidence in the case had been heard, and Guerr, as consul for Malietoa was summing it up. It was discovered that Mataafa came from a race of princes which had been cut off by an ancestral curse from the line of succession. An exciting scene ensued. Natives burst out crying in court, and were promptly ejected. Outside, the crowd of Samoans raised a great tumult, and their leaders Samoans raised a great tumuit, and their locales could with difficulty restrain them from coming to blows. The captains of both the German and English men-of-war were in court. When the row was at its height the German captain invited the Englishman outside! He said that war was certain, but the English captain told the German that he would stand by his ship, and would be ready to oppose any one who stirred up a fight. There is a general feeling here that the whole scene was prearranged, in order to lead to a tumuit, and thus give to the German officials an excuse for armed interference. The prompt action of the captain of the Porpoise, however, defeated the plot.

"The trial is expected to close about the end of December, and there may be more trouble. Mataa-fa's people threaten that, if the decision is against them, they will attack the town. No alarm is felt, however, because Mataafa has only about 1,500 armed atherents, while Malietoa, who is ready to armed atherents, while Malietoa, who is ready to amed them, has over three thousand resolved followers. American citizens greatly regret that no American man-of-war has arrived. The display of the American flag at this juncture would have added immensely to the National prestige, and at the same time would have strengthened the hands of the American Consul. At present Mr. Osborne is powerless to effect anything if violence is threatened. If American life or property is Indangered he can only appeal for aid to the British man-of-war." could with difficulty restrain them from coming

MEDICAL AND SANITARY NOTES.

OVERSTIMULATING THE NERVES .- Among the rank and file of the medical profession opinion is almost universal that the various substances now so extensively resorted to as nerve stim ulants are fraught with far more harm than good. Cocaine is a typical example of this class of rem-edies, an alkaloid the employment of which has been pronounced by high authority to be as seri-ously unfortunate as the induction of chronic alcoholism and less easily controlled. Another danger is the addition of kola to certain articles of food. This kola or Java nut is the fruit of a tree indigenous to Western Africa and cultivated in indigenous to Western Africa and cultivated in various tropical countries. It has been found, on analysis, to contain 2.13 per cent of caffeine, which is a considerably larger quantity than is met with in the finest Mocha coffee, and it possesses very decided physiological action, the symptoms being a sensation of heaviness in the head, flashes of light before the eyes, singing in the ears, loss of sleep, restlessness and, after large doses, delirium; when comployed in proper cases and in appropriate doses, medical authorities are agreed that caffeins is a useful drug, but if it is taken habitually in large quantities, as has come to be the practice, the article is capable of inducing an undesirable condition of overstimulation of the nerve centres.

INDICATIONS OF MALARIA.-The statement is made by Dr. Boisson, a French military sur-geon, that patients suffering from malarial affections, even those of a masked or latent char-acter, always present a peculiar discoloration of the nails, this, it also seems, being independent of

# THE CRISIS AT SAMOA. MATAAFA'S FOLLOWERS RESPONSIBLE USED BY THE NOBILITY.

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"Hard-working people of ordinary means are to be congratulated," says an English writer in eviewing the scientific work of the last quarter if a century, "upon having so easily within heir reach to-day a remedy which the wealthiest and most influential persons must themselves se, if they would get the best that modern added the plain, unbiassed statements of what Paine's celery compound has done for other women. to be congratulated," says an English writer in writes reviewing the scientific work of the last quarter of a century, "upon having so easily within their reach to-day a remedy which the wealthiest and most influential persons must themselves

use, if they would get the best that modern medical skill offers. Paine's celery compound proves that the science of medicine has kept pace with the wonderful progress which characterizes the life of the present generation."

The astonishing reputation that this most wonderful of all remedies has acquired is principally due to the word-of-mouth recommendation and endorsement of men and women of the highest business and social standing, as well as of those in humbler but no less important positions who have themselves discovered its merits.

Adeline, Countess Schimmelmann, whose portrait is here given, in a recent letter to the Wells & Richardson Company speaks of friends of hers who have been benefited by Paine's celery compound, and who first advised her to recommend it to her sick friends.

The countees, as is well known, is a prominent member of the Danish Court. Her coming to

the locality in which the malaria was contracted, as he has found in soldiers from Tonquin and Madagascar; it appears before the rigor, increasing during the cold stage, attaining its maximum in the middle of the hot stage, after which it gradually diminishes, disappearing toward the close of the sweating period. This discoloration, which has also been remarked by other observers, has generally been looked upon as due to circulatory troubles during the cold stage, but, according to Dr. Boisson, it cannot be thus accounted for, as it begins before the cold period and is most evident later on. It differs, also, from the livid blue tint due to local asphyxia, being of a gray slate color, and is probably due to a change in the hæmagiobin of those red corpuscles which are destined to be destroyed during the acute stage. of the Hamburg hospitals, it appears, "Tokay," "sherry" and "port" were used in the course of last year, being taken very willingly, almost withlast year, being taken very willingly, almost without exception, by the sick, and preferred even to Greek and other wines. In fact, the favorable influence of the new article on the general condition of the nation and on an exhausted nervous system and the acceleration of the action of the heart all showed themselves in the same way as is the case with other wines containing a similar amount of alcohol. In cases of disease of the stomach, it has been observed that the mid oacley wines are easily disested while other sweet wines proved trouble-some. The opinion that only wines made from grapes should be given to invalida is not well founded.

TIME FOR TAKING MEDICINES.-In the "Revue de Théraple" Dr. E. Vogt gives it as his opin-ion that most medicine can be taken any time on an empty stomach, before or after meals, though if an irritating substance be introduced it is impor-tant that it be not in too small a volume; if such a body is soluble in water, a highly diluted solution body is soluble in water, a highly diluted solution is given, but if it is insoluble it is given with the meal. Again, the form of the drug is of importance—hard pills, for instance, taken on an empty stomach, may irritate; likewise, wafer capsules, whose contents first spread over a limited space in the stomach. But if such capsules, like sodium salicylate, are given with the meal, the contents mix at once with the food, and cannot cause any local irritation of the micous membrane of the stomach. If, however, a prompt action is desired, the medicament is given on an empty stomach, but always diluted, because it is very sensitive to strong solutions. Mercury salts irritate the micous membrane; therefore, they are given in a diluted solution on an empty stomach early in the morning. Litters, Dr. Vogt advises, should be taken the moment one sits down at table, not half an hour before the meal, it is imprudent to administer cod-liver oil before the meal.

ARTIFICIAL WINES IN SICKNESS .- According to a report from the British Consul at Naples, the so-called artificial wines known as Malten-Weine, now manufactured extensively at Wandsbek, near Hamburg, from barley, are taking the place of the wines heretofore prescribed for the sick, and the medical reports from Germany re-

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